THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

Additional Details of the Bull's Run Battle.

More Names of the Killed and Wounded.

Arrival of General McClellan at the Capital.

Reinforcements Rapidly Concentrating in and About Washinton.

Eleven Pennsylvania Regiments En Route for the Seat of War.

Reported Return of the Rebel Army to Winchester.

Apprehended Attack on Harper's Ferry.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE ENEMY.

Return of the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments to New York.

Their Enthusiastic Reception by the Populace.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN. General McClellan arrived here this evening, and has

quarters at Willard's. He is to have an interview with the President and General Scott to-night. Colonei Fred. W. Lander, one of General McClellan's aids, who so greatly distinguished himself in the battles in Western Virginia, is in Washington. He refuses to night ale compliment of a seronade from his friends.

ANOTHER EX-ARMY OFFICER APPOINTED BRIGADIER Major General McCail, of Pennsylvania, has been ap-

pointed to a Brigadier Generalship in the regular army He was a Colonel in the army at the time he resigned and was two or three times brevetted for gallant conduct in Mexico. He is an accomplished soldier of the McClei-THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

daily strengthened, by the perfection and extension of the works, and the addition of heavy guns and mortars

FRESH TROOPS PASSING INTO VIRGINIA. regiments passed over to Virginia to-day, probably to make room for those which are almost hourly arriving Stenker's German Rifles, the Eighth New York Volunteers returned to the Virginia side this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT THE CAPITAL. Ten thousand volunteers have arrived at Washington

TROOPS TENDERED AND ACCEPTED

ent action, is authorized to raise a regiment. Colonel

McCook had previously obtained similar authority.

General Charles B. Stuart's regiment has been accepted by the government; also the regiment of Colonel Norshidge. The War Department is accepting all full regi-

THE ADVANCED POST O ! THE ARI Y. The Fifteenth New York regiment, Colonel McLeod Murphy, have the advanced post on the Fairfax road, nel has just come in, and reports every thing quiet CE-ESTABLISHMENT OF DISCIPLINE AMONG THE TROOPS run there has been great difficulty in the re-establishment discipline among them. They have filled the streets, and committed numerous excesses; but the stringent measures adopted by General Mansfield have at last gathered them again in their respective camps, from which, their officers know their duty, they will not be permitted

to stray into the city, except in case of actual need. There are a great number of the officers who need the adminis tration of severe discipline quite as much as their men. Intelligence has just been received here by the govern' ment that a pretty large force of rebels has again been concentrated at Winchester and vicinity, under command of apprehension is entertained by our forces at Harper's serry that an attack on that place by the rebels is comtemp'ated. This information was brought into our camp at Harper's Ferry by a spy. It appears that General

Johnston, as soon as his command were able to move, took up his line of march from Manassas Junction to Winchester. He heard from our prisoners whom he captured wards of half of his (General Patterson's) force, being three months men, had either gone or were going home The government before they heard of this ordered quite a number of the regiments on their way to this

the three months men. Or lers are understood to have been sent to-day to several other regiments on their way here to repair to Harper's Ferry.

It is highly probable that General Johnston will make

an advance towards Hasper's Farry, in the hope of findk your forces unprepared to meet him.

REPORTS CIRCULATED AT THE CAPITAL. The sensation in organization of the rebel army, has returned to Winchester, to occupy the attention of the Union Brees in that vicinity, and that in the meantime a large force from General Beautogard's army has proin ge force from General De magard's army has proneighby whood, probably at Filward's Ferry, to attack ! rashings on in the rear, while the rest of the rebeis make demonstration in front of our defensive works. This romor is not generally credited, although it is decimed in high military circle," not altogether imprebable.

COLONEL CAMERO, " REPORTED A PRISONER. It is reported to hight that _ message has been received from Messas. Harris, Macgraw ab_ Burch, who went out WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADVANCE ON BULL'S

There was quite an important discussion to-day, among several leading republicans, as to where the responsibility belonged of the advanced movement of our troops. It ap-pears that it was not altogether Greeley's fault. The radical wing of the party in both houses were in it too. A leading Senator stated, that at every caucus that had been held since Congress met, a resolution had been offered and strongly urged, to the effect that it was the imperative duty of the administration to at once insist that a forward move-ment of our army should be made. This resolution received ed the support of some fifteen Schators. The President was movement was made, and that soon, too the resolution would be passed. Thus it appears that there were other influences than the radical press who advocated the

THE GUERRILLA WARFARE OF THE ENEMY. Since our army of the Potomac has retired within the ines it occupied previously to the forward movement, and has resumed the deceasive, the only warlike intelligence that is obtained is of some act of guerrilla warfure on the part of the rebels. Recognizing no rules or cus. toms of modern or civilized warfage, they resort to the vitest practices of sauages to bring down a Union soldier. The goerrida war along the exterior lines of our pickets has recommenced. Yesterday private George W. Fox. of Company K, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, was

abdomen by a rebel trooper. He died at Fort Runyon about four o'clock this morning. QUARTERMASTER OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Captain Van Vliet has been appointed Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and has entered upon his

mortally wounded while on picket duty at Bailey's Cross Roads. He had crossed the road to obtain a drink of

water at a well, when he was shot through the arm and

PROBABLE PROMOTIONS. Milroy and Wallace, of Indiana, who have so distinguished pointed Brigadier Generals, in addition to J. J. Reynolds, of that State.

GENERALS DISCHARGED. B. Igadier General Morris will be honorably discharged from the service to-morrow. Major General Sandford, of New York; Brigadier General Runyon, of New Jersey, and Brigadier Generals Cox, Schenck and Bates, of Ohio, wiii also respectively be honorably discharged; the first named on August 15, the last named on the 27th, and the others on the 80th inst.

MAJOR GENERAL WOOL.

Judge McKeon, General Bullard and Professor McCoy, all of New York, had an interview with the President to-day, to request the calling into the field of Major General Wool. The deputation were kindly received. They re-presented that New York, which has furnished fifty thousand volunteers, has confidence in that veteran, and wondered why he was retained in Troy. The President stated that there was no decision to keep him out of active service, and that their representations would be

THE BILL LEVYING DIRECT TAXES. The House Ways and Means Committee are preparing another tax bill, as a substitute for the one now under consideration. It is clearly apparent from the feeling today that the present one cannot | a.s. There is a decided majority against it. It is regarded as containing many dangerous features, so compileated and covered up with other matter, however, as not to be readily seen EXCURSION TO FORTRESS MONROE.

A large party of invited guests, comprising distinguished civilians and military men, will make a pleasure excursion to-morrow to Fortress Monree, on the steamer Contzacoalcos. Experiments with James rifled cannon will be made during the trip.

DISCHARGED FROM ARREST.

G. S. Talliaferro, late a clerk in the Treasury Depart ment, who was arrested a week or two since at Port Tobacco, on a charge of carrying correspondence between the rebels of this city and Virginia, was released to-day

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY ORNERAL ON THE HABEAS CORPUS QUESTION.

In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representa tives, adopted on the 13th inst., requiring a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, mentioned in the Presi-dent's Message, in reference to the suspension of the writ of babeas corpus, Judge Bates has transmitted to the It makes a pamphict of twelve pages, and is an able and

First.—In the present time of a great and dangerous in. cause to be arrested and held in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgents, or persons against whem there is propable cause of suspicion of such

criminal complicity? S.cond .- in such cases of arrest, is the President justified in refusing to obey a writ of habeae corpus issued by a court or a Judge, requiring him or his agent to produce and determination, to be adjudged and disposed of by such

To the first question Judge Bates, after a preliminary argument upon the relative powers of the several branches

court or Judge.

argument upon the relative powers of the several branches of the government, says:—

I am clearly of the opinion that, in a time like the present, when the very existence of the nation is assailed by a great and dangerous insurrection, the President has the lawful discretionary power to arrest and hold in custody persons known to have criminal intercourse with the insurgentia, or persons against whem there is probable cause for suspicion of such criminal complicity.

After proceeding to prove this position, as to the second question he says:—

Having assumed, in answering the first question, that the President has legal discretionary powers, &c., it might seem unincessers to go into any protonged argument to prove that in such a care the President is relly justified in refusing to obey a writ of habous corpus, &c.

He concludes-2" Not doubting the power of the Presi dent to capture and hold by force open insurgents against pected accomplices, I never thought of first suspending first suspending the writ of replevin, before seizing arms and munitions destined for the energy. The power to do these things is in the hands of the President, placed there to be used by him, in his best discretion, in the performfend the constitution, and for any breach of that trust he

ALEXANDRIA, July 28, 1861. The conduct of the soldiers in Ah zandria to-day has een vory excessive, drankenness being predominant, and he guard houses, slave peus and jails are nearly all

The Provost Marshal's guard visited three drinking houses to-day, which had been selling liquor after having been regified, and destroyed all remaining on hand, General Kunyon has issued an order to arrest, after to lay, all soldiers found in the streets after niveo'clock,

excepting these having passes.

John Hughes, of Company A, Mezart regiment, of New York, broke and run from the guards about dusk thin evening, while they were endeavoring to handcuff him, and being called on to halt he refused, when he was shot cown dead by a member of his own corneray.

- Chamberlain, of Company A, Second Maine regiment, ded at the hospital to-day. It is issted, on military authority, that the rebel pickets extend to within three miles of Fort Corcoran, in the

Chemity of the former Comp Upton. Chalo Bridge, two miles above Georgetown, by rebel it is accordate it as a fact that the rebels were kept well

informed of all our movements. Their gradual with-drawal from Fairfax Con. t House and advanced posts, was a testion of their pain in o avoid our troops into the undersades which isd to rain and death. Howe, the however concline of their en weeks at Farriar and other points, which excited rickettle a roong military mea.

THE BLOCKADE OF GALVESTON.

Bestes, Ju., 20, 1861.
The United States steamer South Carrina, Com. Spider Ablen, was of Galveston on the 7th of July. She had captured eleven vessels since fatabilishing the blocknike on Rosso, July 20, 1861.

The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States steamer South Carelina, Com. Side States of Gelevation on the The United States of Gelevation on th

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

OUR HARPER'S FERRY CORRESPONDENCE Harper's Frank, Va., July 23, 1861.

The Inaction of General Patterson—The Returning Pennsyl vania Regiments-Robel Troops Reported to be at Winchester and Martinsburg, de., de.

If it be true that General Johnston commanded the left wing of the rebels at Manassas, we are now experiencing the rumous effects in war of a timid and vacillating policy by way of Winchester and Strasburg, the enemy were This force if too strong to engage, it was our plain Hill to Charlestown, the enemy broke up at Wirchester and pushed rapidly for Manassas, where it appears they arrived in time to render valuable aid to their confederates, while we, instead of aiding have been an absolute injury to the Union cause—first, by drawing off large bodies of troops of which we have made in kind of use, and second, by disappointing calculations justly made, as to our ability to retain Johanson at Whichseler.

Five regiments on their way home were delayed at Hagorstown for want of transportation, and offerts will be made to induce them to proceed to Washington. I trust they will consent and thus refuce the standers that have been circulated against them. Preparations are also being nucle to send forces from there, and I about not be surprised if the whole, or a greater perion of this command, was at once transferred to Washington. They are of no ase here. Several prisoners were captured vesterday by a reconsoliering party from General Negley's brigade and brought on here. A large number of slaves followed the army from the neighbor book of Charleston; they have been put under arrest, and await the claim of their owners. Singularly enough, the duty of grarding and returning these shaves has been as sign d to Colonel Gordin and the Massachus the regiment. The First regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Starkweather, has been detailed to guard and protect the Baltimore and Ohio Raircoad, cannal and dam from Manceacy to Cumberiand. A Post Office was established here yesterday. The Coartermoster, Colonel Crossman, received the mails, and has appointed Sergeant Miller, of Company P. second Marsachus the regiment, as Postmaster. Lappes of your troops to the circulations. We have reports to the circul that a large rebel force has again been sent to Winchester, and also to Martins burg, our troops to the ends that a large rebel force has again been sent to Winchester, and also to Martins burg, our troops to awing entirely evacuated the latter piace. The reappearance of the rebass at Martinebarg was hailed with unbounted enthuslasm—the protessed Union men being as found and loyal to the South as ever. U arrived in time to render valuable aid to their con-

OUR HAGERSTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

ation of the Pennsylvania Troops-Mr. About General Patterson-Death of Abrander Laute-Patients in the Hospital-A Regiment of Sharpshooters, dr.

Thomas, Congressman from this district, enclosing an er der from the Secretary of War, directing that a regiment to be composed of loyal Marylanders is to be raised as soon as possible. It is to remain in the State and protect both sides of the Potomac, between Monecacy and the guard. The government will furnish the arms without delay, and it reserves also the appointment of staff and field officers. It is believed that the complement will be immediately found among the Union men of the Western

test, while Johnston's were completely demonstrate without support.
Alexander Luntz, of Company A, Capiain Conner, Sixth regiment, died in the hespiral yesterday afternoon from abscess of the lungs. His body, was returned to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, this merning.
The number of patients in both hospitals here has been reduced from over three hundred to about intery. It is reported now that on account of the imappropriateness and unhealthiness of Harper's Ferry this department will be continued here, and also that a portion of these wounded at Mannassa and Bail's run are on their way here for treatment.

entment.

The terrible Joe Knipe, Gen Williams, aid, is organize the terrible of the disband-

REBEL INTRENCHMENTS AT WINCHESTER. A Winchester correspondent of the Lauswille Courier

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE. ECHNED AND A VALUABLE PRIZE EROUGHT OFF,

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25, 1861. Lieutenant Crosby yesterday took charge of an expedition to Back river, consisting of three hundred men and seven field pieces, upon the propellor Fanny and six of the sea, about midway between 'Old Toint and York river. The expedition was entirely successful. Lieutenant Crosby surprised and burned nine sloops and one valuable prize, a schooner laden with bacon, corn and take refuge up the York or Rappahannock rivers.

Humpton to reconneitre the position of the rebels in the

Mr. Dunning, of the Sanitary Commission, leaves for Washington to-night. He reports a gratifying improvement in sanitary affairs about the fortress and the camp during the past few days. GENERAL FREMONT'S STAFF.

Sr. Locis, July 26, 1861.

THE RETURN FROM THE WARS.

The Arrival of the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments.

MAGNIFICENT GUATION TO THE SOLDIERS.

THE MARCH UP EROADWAY

Speech of Governor Morgan at the Astor House.

SCENES ON THE ROUTE.

THE RETURN OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT. MAGNIFICANT OF THE PERMIT RESIDENT.

MAGNIFICANT EXCEPTION IN SERVEY CITY—
MAGNIFICANT EXCEPTION IN NEW YORK—IMPROMPTY WELCOME AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—SPEECH OF
GOVERNOR MORGAN—THE DEMONSTRATION ON
BROADWAY—IMMENSETURNOUT OF THE POPULACE—
APPEARANCE OF THE MEN—THE REGIMENTAL
LINSS, ETC.

After a three months' campaign in Virginia, and a brief but eventful experience of the realities of war, our Eighth New York regiment is once more back amongst us, and were yesterday the recipients of a most gratifying evation

on the part of our citizens.

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN JERSEY CITY. The more anxious triends of the regiment, eager to catch even a dest glimpse of the returning soldiers, proceeded to Jersey City at an early hour in the day, there to await their arrival. Much anxiety was manifested to know the exact time of their coming, and the various newspaper and telegraph builtins in New York had been consolted over and over again in furtherance of that object. But these state posted. However, speculation was at length sertled by a rally throughout the lower part of the city, stating that then on its way to Jersey City. To the last mentioned locality, then handreds hurried over, and the railroad depot and the buildings attached thereto soon became ning around the interior of the depot was reserved was soop filled to repletion. The tops of the cars lying on the tracks, the elevated platforms between the tracks, the top of the building itself, wood piles, sheds and every besieged and crowded Further on, outside the building momentary interest the movements of the Fromotives which hissed and steamed backwards and forwards on the tracks. Thus the time were slow and anxiously consulted and extensive casculations made as to the probable hour at which the regiment would get

and anxiously consulted and extensive casculations made as to the probable hour at which the regiment would get on the probable hour at which the regiment would get on the probable hour at which the regiment would get on the continuous within the State will be an additioned in discovered to resume the Chicacons. It may be interesting to persons having friends under formal mains' (cornerly Cheral Patterson's) army to know that the post office address of the command now is—"Sandy Hook, Maylead," on the Baltimore and chic Railroad, near Harper's Ferry.

The first transportation of the homeward bound frem spiranisms, who arrived hef's patteracy, took place this morning. Colonel Migrel's Third and Colonel Native 18 still regiments left at eight o'clore for Harrburg, which place is now represented as being in an overfew my condition which the men peared in there. The Seventh, Ninth and Thirteenth regiment have marched into twa, and are expecting to be taken away during to rejet. The first choose of the command are expecting to be taken away during to rejet. The first choose is a state of the condition of the long which the removement of the condition and are expecting to be taken away during to rejet. The first choose is a state of the condition of the long through a state of the condition of the con

of captain Varian's troop, kept up a continuous salvo of artility.

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

And this scene the steamer moved gradually across and entered the site, where a dense throng was also gathered to receive the regiment. The neighboring docks and vessels and the top of the ferry house were filled with people, while outside the gates and stretching up Court and atreet nothing was to be seen but a surging mass of leads and faces, with the national emblem flying above from windows, awnings and house tops. It was with considerable difficulty that the police at length forced a passage. The Washington Greys Association, in gitzen's dress and wearing budges, to it short place in the line immediately after the drube phitoon of police, stationed in first convex came next, and several companies of payentes. Policy log came the regiment, the "observed of all the trought came the regiment, the "observed of all other places to the gamps of friends on the reduct. The rear was brought up by Varian's troop at the highly regiment reserve corps. The procession at the regiment to the try field rank, where the Seventh regiment halted put the try field rank, where the Seventh regiment halted and down up its mass. Every window of the hotel, the ballows and the kight per substitute were densely through, and

criter Murphin steeppes forward and addressed the soldiers briefly as follows:—

GOVERNOR MORGAN'S SPEECH.

Officers and soldiers of the English regiment—I welcome you knine again, seth hence as you were at very short note. You have performed your duty—(cheers)—and revived your seless with glow. (Cheers.) I more with you in less of several of your brave comrades, but they have falled glerrowely in a good cause, and their valor you the less of several of your brave comrades, but they have falled glerrowely in a good cause, and their valor pitall sways remain fresh in our memories. I had loged while here to welcome also the gallant Skythy minth—(treme and cantilined cheers)—but my military duties call me to albany immediately. I regret that I cannot say to them what I new say to you, that the city and State of New York are deoply grateful for your very efficient services in the defence of our country and our flag.

Governor alorgan concluded amid load cheers, and the procession again got in motion, not without considerable impediment arising from the density of the cover. The side streets leading into Broadway were casked up with vehicles, on top or which spectators also we a gathered. Egiest for the throng on the main the foughture was cut off by these vehicles, and the metropician batons were the whole time in requisition in fraction efforts to awe back the people to the silewalka. Terhays such a crowd was never before witnessed on Broadway and it served to exhibit the deep interest which a life and death matter like a warkse campaign

Breadway, and it served to exhibit the deep interest which a life and death matter like a warklee campaign excises. The march was continued up Broadway to Fourteenth street, and thence around Union square to Lafayette place, where the men were damissed. The entire route was lined with people, and the ovarious which the regiment received was of the most magnificent character.

The Interference of the transfer of the most magnificent character.

The line of march was decorated throughout with flags and streamers, and bunting was crowded thick on house tops and fronts. In addition to this display, more particular tokens of welcome were manifested on the route, in Cortiand street, ear the ferry, a banner across the facet bore the simple inscription.—"Welcome all." Further of the "Welcome home, brave boys, you have denote your duty hobby," and again—"Welcome, brave defenders of your flag." At Stewart's, attached to the bottom of an American Lag, was a strip of masin bearing the words—"All honor to the brave." Similar congratulations and words of welcome were embiazoned on banners throughout the route.

At the Armony.

Many of the soldiers, wearied with the fatigues of the

day, had left the ranks at various points on Broadway, and hastened to the armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets, long in advance of their comrades. These of course absorbed the attention of the visiters and friends of the regiment then in the building, and many were the questions with which they were piled as to the carety of various brother solders. Little groups gathered around them, and histories of their adventures were reheared to many an attentive ext. Little groups gathered around them, and histories of their adventures were rehearsed to many an attentive exp. The main body of the regiment, after dismissal at Lafayette place, returned to the armery; but a large number immediately betoek themselves home. The companies that returned field into the large half of the building and were greeted on their endice, with much appliance, Each company marched to its appropriate place, and having stacked aime was dismissed. The men, now free from their muskets and knaussacks, exhibited their joy in which shouts and clears. Subhers disaped and embraced each other and secured mad with delight. These demonstrations over, the triends and relatives outside were sought, and many a fond embraced exchangement the economistic of the exposure. They are leadily and strong tocking and not a few me quite robust, showing that camp life has not at all disagreed with them. Their faces are tanged and southern to a degree which in many cases almost defied recognition by friends. The man feel quite merry over their empaign, and the regiment is nearly unanimous in declaring its intuition to to the war availt with some of the volunteer.

THE LOSS OF THE REGIMENT THE LOSS OF THE REGIMENT is variously estimated at from twenty to sixty in killed, woulded and missing. On a co-art of the reception of religiously it was impossible yeakerday to sacertain the exact number, though the names will be made public in a my or two. The regiment mosts on Manhay night, preparatory to being munkered out of the United States service. They have returned about 800 strong—about 75 having been-sent home sick from Washington.

THE RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST. RILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE REGIMENT—EVERY ONE IN THE GREAT METEOPOLIS ABROAD—A MONSTER

RECEPTION COMMITTEE-THE POPULAGE AND THE VOX FORULI-APPEARANCE OF THE SOLDIERS-SCENES DURING THE MARCH UP BROADWAY, ETC. A cold-blooded or calculating person who might have se

the thousands of our fellow citiezns crowded along Broadza, awning, lamp post, tree, and every inch of earth or every available thing between heaven and earth, from an early hour yesterday morning up to about half-past four o'clock, the time at which the Eighth regiment arrived, might incline to the opinion that, after seeing the Eighth pass, they would, from sheer exhaustian, desert the streets and go to their different homes; but such was not touched in such a manner as to enkinelle within their bo-soms a love for the glorious Union, and a deep sympathy for those who fought for it and are ready to do so again. make them weary at the tediousness of such a delay as they experienced yesterday. It is true that after the gallant Eighth, with tattered apparel and bronzed visages, had run the gauntlet of popular enthusiasm, the crowds in Broadway became thinner for about three-quarters of an hour; but as soon as the cry ran along, from the Battery up the great Rialto, it again became black with humanity. The crowds on the Battery and in the immediate vicinity of pier No. 1 North river, were so dense that even with a compass, or, what is much more effective, a policeman's baten, it was next to impossible to navigate for three consecutive yards. About half-past six o'clock one of the Camden and Amboy boats appeared, freighted with the Seventy-first, and as soon as she hove in sight the shouts of the multimerous Committee of Reception, wearing appropriate badges, was waiting on the pier to receive and escort them up Broadway. As soon as the boat came alongsid the soldiers was made to try and get aboard, but the police, with a little extraordinary exertion, kept them back. The men then formed on the deck and proceeded

police, with a little extraordinary exertion, kept them back. The men then formed on the deck and proceeded to march off the boat. As they filed past, the people ranged on either side, some very affecting econes took place. Now a father would rush frantically into the ranks with tears of joy at the safe return of his son, and clasp him in a parant's found embrace. Now a brother would rush forth from the ranks and imprint a kies upon his sister's cheek; but so many such incidents occurred that it would be impossible to describe them with fidesity.

About seven o'clock the regiment marched from the dock, and, haying formed near the Bowing Green, commenced their murch up Broadway. Anything like an adequate description of the enthusiasm which prevaied among the thousands of spectators there assembled, it would be rather difficult to give in a newspaper eketch. Every one seemed to be in a fever of excitement. We are sure there was not a man among that vast corgregation who could for a moment nurture any traitorous designs in his heart, or think aught derogatory to the Surra and Stripes which were seen riddled by bullets—a striking proof that they had seen service.

On arriving opposite the Actor House the regiment earne to a halt. There it was that from the house tops, from the Park, from everywhere contiguous, the grand cherus of the miditude broke out in wild splendor, until one could almost imagine that it made the vani of heaven tremble. And that great popular shout was different from all other great popular shouts. It was not an Atlantic cable shout, neither was it a Japanese shout; but it was the melodones outburst of a free people who have purchased therry P. Marun, the successor of the lamented Colonel Vosburgh, was in command of the regiment, and attracted a good deal of attention. About a quarter to each o'clock the regiment regumed the march of Broad-Colonel Vosburgh, was in command of the regiment, and attracted a good ceal of attention. About a quarter to eight o'clock the regiment resumed the march op Broadway, and at every step they teok the ovation became greater. The shouts of the people were kept up continually; steam engines screamed out sanites from their brazen threats, the sky became brilliant with rockets, sharp cracks were heard from mine and revoiver, and, it short, every device that could be got up to swell the general public was brought into play.

About haif past eight o'clock the Seventy-first wheeled into Bond street, where they were dismassed, and the multime dispersed to cest after the fatigues of the day. The appearance of the men was very good considering the hard times they have had. Several of them, however, bear marks of having seen hard service. Some had their arms in slings, and otners bandages across their leads.

Assistant Surgeon Bodge had charge of some ten or

twelve of the wounded, who were brought up to in the rear of the regiment. The less of the regiment is stated to be about one hun-dred and fatty, killed, wounded and missing. They speak dred and fatty, killed, wounded and missing. They speak the recontinuity of the

It should be mentioned that Captain Green, at present It should be mentioned that Captain Green, at present in charge of the Park Barracke, did all in his power to home the returning warriors. He had his troop of Meanted Rifeman drawn up usude the Park ruling, to give the Eighth and Seventy first a passing salute. He also exhibited the Irish flag and the spiendid Venezuelan one presented to him by General Pacz, in front of the City Hall, about three years sgo, in the presence of the Governue and his stall. Thus flag is a splendid piece of work-marsing and cost \$500. It is composed of heavy, thick silk, fringed with pure gold. In the centre is a circle, within which is a silver eagle with outstretched pinnons, and the coat of arms of Venezuela, with the inscription.—

To the Gay Horse Guards, N. Y. S. M.

GENERAL J. A. PARZ.

Henry Wilson, one of the six handred who made gallant charge of thankinva, and who is now emisted the cruze of the Union, had charge of the flag during a day.

Hock and Ladder Company No. 3 Joined in the pro-

THE RECEPTION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH. The members of the Father Matth, w Temperance Bene volent Society are requested to meet at 861 Broome street; at seven o'clock, ponctually, this (Saturday) morning, to on in escerting the gallant Sixty much from the pier The Seventh regiment (N. G.), after receiving the lighth and Seventy-first regiments last evening voted arrival at 6 A. M. this morning.

THE RANDALL ISLAND BOYS. A number of boys from Randall's Island, with fives and frams, marched up Plue street to the office of Mr. dimeon braner, at twelve o'clock to day, where they were ordered by the band master to Lait. The twee apparently within the ages of the and twee years

COL. PINCKNEY'S NEW YORK REGIMENT COMING HOME. Bathmong, July 26, 1801.

The Sixth regiment, Col. Pinckney, have been honors bly relieved from duty, their term of zervice having a pried on the 19th of July, and the regiment will lend on New York on Enturday noon, and probably arrive on fou-

THE BULL'S RUN BATTLE. Additional Details of the Conflet-Official Report of Colonel Pratt the Losses in

the Action-Names of the Killed and Wounded - Who Are Responsible for the Advance of the Army The Battle Field Photographed,

&c.,

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861. It is now stated that our total loss in killed at the battle of Bull's run will not exceed one hundred and fifty. have straggled back to their regiments, and since the ex-ecution of the order of General Mansdeld, to clear straggling soldiers out of the streets of Washington, the num

It is still, however, impossible to obtain perfectly account. regimental officers have made their reports, and the

As facts are developed, proving beyond could that the victory had been actually wen by our forces at full's ren been stated; but why the papie among the termsters and the soldiers, who had for hours faced torrents of leahaif, and repulsed charge after charge of the enemy, is not entirely clear. It is thought by many who have studied the matter, that the sending forward of the three months men, whose time of enlistment was nearly out, was a fatal error. They were already homosick, and the near approach of the time them less anxious to court danger. There is philosophy months regiments beliaved very gallantly in the action.

army of the Potomac, mon who tell astounding stories or their valorous feats at Bull's run. A good many of these self-recorded heroes were the foremost mags in the retreat-and their tales of variant deeds of high empeize upon the battle field for the most part are pure fabrications to conran last, if they ran at all, say the least about their own

Among the most active and energetic on the battle field men, was M. B. Brady, the enterprising photographic arcomplete outfit for the purpose of taking views of the battle fields, but when the action commenced he abandon-ed his professional duties and devoted himself exclusively to the humane and, under the cir comstances, hazardons occupation of attending to the wounded on the edge of the battle field. Brady took with him a splendid imperial instrument, the first one carried into the field. He had two wagens and six assistants. He had an opportunity to take views at Fairfax Court House and about thirty views at Centre-ville. It is his intention to accompany the army on its march and preserve the record of its incidents and achievements. These pictures will have a rare historic value, not only to the thousands who are enlisted in de-fence of the Union and the constitution, but to the tens of

thousands of their friends thoughout the country.

Major Biowell, acting commander of the Michigan First, his loss, which was heavy, occurred mostly in front of the enemy's batteries. The loss of officers is large, proportionately to men. No troops could have maintained They were harried into action after a march of twelve miles over an exceedingly dusty road, with little or no time for rest and refreshments. But the fatigue the men evinced, and their courage, coolness and endurance entitle them to

the highest praise.

Michigan Second and Third for covering his retreat.

Among the incidents worthy of special note connected with the battle of Sunday was the visit of the Secretary witnessing the engagement. After spending several hours at General McI owell's headquarters on Saturday, and hearing the evidence in relation to the possibility of General Jehnston having joined forces with General Beauregard, he ordered his team and started for Washington he drove directly to the President's and General Scott's ments, which were under marching orders for Harper's Ferry to join General Patterson's column, were started South, and five others ordered to be ready Sunday morning. Three of the regiments then ordered

recent battles by Lieutenant Colonel Peck. A few days previous to the engagement leave was granted to Colonel Coon to return to Wisconsin for a short period. Having parture, and acted as volunteer Aid to Colonel (acting Brigadier General) Sherman, who compliments highly for his zeal in action and self-possession under fire tions having been thrown upon the courage of a Wisconsin Colonol. We have good authority for stating that Colonel Coon caught a flag from a color bearer with which he rode along the wavering lines, and succeeded in rallying a considerable force to make a

McDowell, and used to cover the retreat from the field. under the galling fire of the masked batteries, but it oft n last to receive it. The Scott Life Guard, Colonel Hoba, \$ Ward, was ordered to support Griffin's battery, early in the action, in its attack on the enemy's works. The Guard went steadily and bravely to the work, and held their position until all in the vicinity even Criffin's battery, had left, notwithstanding they were several times fired into by our own troops, and orders. Their heavy losses indicate that they have seen

The Fire Zouaves had a position at the right of the Zonaves, all under a galling fire, and all suffering severe

battle field, was addressed to "The Commander of the Forces at Manassas Junction." This address has been taken in high dudgeon. Instead of exhibiting feelings of common humanity, the request to entertain the proposi-tion was disdainfully rejected because it was not addressed to "The Commander of the Forces of the Army of the confederate States." The stoppage of the officer bearing the flag upon their outer lines was totally unnecessary for our whole army had been over all the ground to within a few miles of Managars, and knew exactly what was there. They rougt turn him back, and take two whole days to precure a reply to his message, and when that comes it is a simple refusal on technical grounds, to catertain the proposition. There is infinitely more punctificuences than humanity in this proceeding. The brave follows who fell in that engagetheir bones should whiten where they fell in defence of the flag of their country, than that the flag under which of a recognition by our government of the government are comed to be set up by the releas. Their inhumanity is unparalleled in the usages of modern warfare. None but savages would refuse the opportunity to a fee to bury

their dead and their wounded on a battlefield. The Light Sattery belonging to the Second Rhode Island regiment, commanded by Captain Reynolds, was ordered late the action at Bull's run at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. It took position on the left of the read, under a galling fire of shot and shell from the rebel batteries in the front and on the left, covered by a thick wood. The bat tory in front was allented by the fire of about twe haller, her evel to the right, and engaged the reled hallers with all Schoquerty Captain Reynolds was directed by the order Sprague to take one section of the [Constituted ON EIGHTH PAGE]